

## The Fun of the Thing.

### The King of the Sandwich Islands.

Alas—King of the Sandwich Islands!

Oh! have you heard the news of late,  
About a mighty King no great,  
A jovial, strolling potentate,  
The King of the Sandwich Islands!

His palace was built of sand and sticks—  
In his last he carried whole loads of bricks,  
For he drank—or gorged—the sixty-six,  
And never attempted his liquor to mix.

Well, he was a King, and he was a King,  
But his rule and his reign was a thing,  
Punch his nose, and dance a jig,  
Round the King of the Sandwich Islands.

An Irish boy found his way  
To this jovial King's domain one day,  
And straightway grieved to see the King  
To the King of the Sandwich Islands.

They took their drink on crystal tide,  
And the King he heard and was wiled,  
Of the "Yankee's" favorite art to drink,  
Well, he was a King, and he was a King.

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But his rule and his reign was a thing,  
Punch his nose, and dance a jig,  
Round the King of the Sandwich Islands.

New the King with this was quite alone,  
And made the better King of State,  
Well, he was a King, and he was a King,  
But his rule and his reign was a thing.

And every day he made his plan,  
A lesson to take from his plan,  
Chore to dance and his to dance,  
Like a King of the Sandwich Islands.

Yankee lady, drink and sing,  
Well, he was a King, and he was a King,  
Punch his nose, and dance a jig,  
Round the King of the Sandwich Islands.

THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The stipend of a minister of the Scotch established Church is often paid partly in grain, as witness the following colloquy related by Dr. Alton:

"William, you must bring me better grain; I can't sell it, it is so bad."

"It's just what the land produces, sir, and I have nothing else to give."

"But when you must farm better."

"Tut, sir; tut, sir; that's no civil; I'll not take that of your honor; attend your kirk, an' you'll see just what the land produces, an' I'll dinna fin' fault—dinna tell you that you are a bad farmer; but if I was to step into the Burgher meeting-house, I might get half a better measure an' corn better digested. If you'll ca' the weak corn an' out of your sermons, I'll pit my corn an' mair thro' the fan."

In addressing a jury upon one occasion, the celebrated Mr. Jeffrey found it necessary to make free with the character of a military officer, who was present during the whole harangue. Upon hearing himself several times spoken of as "the soldier," the son of Mars, boiling with indignation, interrupted the pleader:

"Don't call me a soldier, sir; I am an officer."

Mr. Jeffrey immediately went on—

"Well, gentlemen, this officer, who is no soldier, was the sole cause of the mischief that has occurred."

A man undertook to make a pair of traces of gum-elastic, the other day, and found it no go. He says they won't break, but they stretch so, that after reaching home with his horse, he turned to look for his wagon, and it was not east comatibus; but following the traces back, however, he at last overtook his vehicle—and where do you suppose it was? In "the bush," just where he piled the wood on.

A lady who had risen rapidly from the kitchen to grace the head of her master's table, was one day entertaining a large party, when the conversation happened to flag, one of the guests remarked—"awful pause!" "And what's your business with my awful pause!" in wrath retorted the landlady; "if you had scrubbed the house as long as I have done, your pause would have been as bonnie and white as they are."

A traveller stopping at an inn down east, was asked how the business men in New York were getting along. "Oh," answered the traveller, "many of them have got upon their legs again."

"How so—has trade become more brisk?"

"No, I mean that many of those who formerly rode in coaches, are now obliged to learn to walk."

An Irish gentleman having a party to meet at a tavern, exclaimed, on arriving and finding the room empty: "So I am first, after all." The waiter informed him he was mistaken—that his friends had been there, and were gone. "Very well," replied the Irishman, "then I have made no mistake, for, as they were all here before me, I was right in saying I was the first after all."

It is related that, one evening when the House of Commons were going to adjourn, John Wilson begged permission to make a speech—"for," said he, "I have sent a copy to the Public Advertiser, and how ridiculous should I appear, if it were published without having been delivered."

An Irishman, on being told to grease the wagon, returned in about an hour afterwards, and said—"I've greased every part of the wagon, inside and out, yet honor, but by the blue hair or Moses' wig, I can't get at the sticks the wheels hang on, sure."

A dandy, while being measured for a pair of boots, observed, "Make them to cover the calf."

"Heavens!" exclaimed the astonished artist, surveying his customer from head to foot, "I have not leather enough."

"So you would not take me to be twenty?" said a young lady to her partner, while dancing the polka, a few evenings ago. "What would you take me for?"

"For better or worse," replied he.

"Have you much fish in your bag?" asked a person of a fisherman, who was returning home.

"Yes, a good deal," was the slippery reply.

An office-holding chap, being asked how he contrived to hold his place under successive administrations, replied, that "administrations must be smart which could change often than he could."

Why should the kitchen be a pleasant retreat in the summer time? Because it is a cool and airy [culinary] apartment.

The way to make a tall man "short" is to ask him to lend you a hundred dollars.

## For the Farmer.

### How to Exterminate Gophers.

We have frequently been asked for some method to exterminate gophers. We know to our sorrow the vast amount of injury that they cause upon the farm and garden. Indeed there is no pest that will compare with them. In examining a hedge, not long since, that we planted two years ago, we found that the gophers had bored immediately under the hedge, cutting off every plant in some places, forty or fifty yards in length. The plants still stood upright, but upon taking hold of them and pulling slightly, the plant would come up, with the root eaten square off. We have lost many fruit trees in the same manner. In the garden they are very destructive. They will follow a row of peas soon after planting, and not leave one in the row. They are also very destructive in meadows. Some times they entirely prevent the use of the mowing machine, in cutting the grass, by raising almost myriads of hillocks throughout the field. In our own State, (Missouri), or at least in many parts of it, we know that they are doing an incalculable amount of injury annually. The question now is, which is the best method to get rid of them? Will our readers who have had experience in exterminating them give us, through the Valley Farmer, their plan for extermination. If they will give an effectual method, they will be entitled to the warm thanks of thousands of farmers, who are greatly suffering by them. We have a standing offer of \$25.00, for every scalp that is found on our premises. We will give some of the methods that we have heard of, and some that we have practiced of exterminating them—but if our readers know of any better method, by all means let us have it. It is said that some farmers have driven them off, by buying a box or two of rotten herring, and drop the herring in their paths, and they will speedily leave. Rotten codfish we presume would have the same effect.

Another plan is to open a hole in the side of the hillock which it has been recently formed, and the gopher will soon bring dirt enough to fill up the hole which you have made, when you can shoot it. They make mounds sometimes, of considerable size, (we have seen some from two to three feet high, and from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter,) which they inhabit in a body when the ground is full of water, and then they may be dug out.

They are frequently caught in glazed jars, or steel traps, in the following manner. A hole is dug a foot deep or more, under their burrows, and the jar is sunk in the hole, and covered with a sack of cabbage, a piece of paper, or something of the kind. Then cover the burrow with a piece of plank, leaving it open, and when the gopher passes it will step on the covering of the jar, and fall in it—the jar being smooth it cannot get out. They are taken in a trap as follows: The burrow is opened about a foot wide, and a common rat trap is placed on the bottom and set, and then covered with fine earth. The burrow is then covered with a plank—a passage being left open for the gopher, and the light excluded, by covering with fine earth, and when the gopher passes, its weight springs the trap and it is caught. The boys can soon be taught to do this properly, and the offer of a dime, or a quarter for each one taken, will be a sufficient inducement for them to prosecute their labors with laudable exertion. Pieces of potatoes, apples or anything that they are fond of, may be poisoned with strychnine, and placed in their burrow. We believe corn meal would be used for the same purpose. But we have penned this article more for the purpose of drawing out the experience of our readers in regard to them than for any other object.—Valley Farmer.

HINTS TO FARMERS.—Toads are the best protection of cabbage against lice. Plants when drooping are revived by a few grains of camphor. Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes, etc., from insects. Lard never spoils if cooked enough in frying oil. In feeding corn six pounds ground goes as far as one hundred pounds in the kernel. Corn meal should not be ground very fine, it injures the richness of it. Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have. Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by a sprinkling of garlic when packing the sheaves. Money expended in drying lard by draining or otherwise, will be returned with ample interest. To cure scratches on horses, wash their legs with warm soap and then with beef brine; two applications will cure the worst case.—Ohio Farmer.

GANG PLOW.—The Loda Garden State announced that a "gang plow" invented by a Mr. Cravath, of that place, has been tried on the prairie there, and works admirably. With three yokes of oxen, five furrows, each one foot in width, were turned in the most superior manner. The Garden State adds: The success of this important undertaking is no longer in doubt. The "gang plow" does work, and Cravath will be counted among the Follens, the Franklins, and the "big feller" generally. Mr. C. will soon solicit orders for his new and important invention. To triumph!

To prevent rabbits from barking young fruit trees, a correspondent of the "Valley Farmer" says, "give the body of the young trees, a thorough rubbing with soft soap. This not only prevents the rabbits from barking them, but it protects them against insects, takes all the rough scales off, softens the bark, and renders them much more thrifty than they would be otherwise. This simple recipe will be of vast value to the farmers in many parts of the West. Gearing will prevent rabbits from barking the fruit trees, but it will also injure the tree."

A writer gives the following recipe for the manufacture of Spruce Beer: Take three gallons of water, of blood warmth, three half pints of molasses, a spoonful of essence of spruce, and the like quantity of ginger; mix well together, with a bottle of yeast; let it stand overnight, and in the morning it will be in good condition to drink in twenty-four hours. It is a palatable, wholesome drink.

## Useful and Curious.

### Brief Directions for Preserving Fresh Fruit, Tomatoes, &c., in Self-Sealing Cans and Jars.

**Rhubarb or Pie Plant.**—Cut up the stalks without peeling. Stew with sugar, as for pies, and sealing up hot.

**Strawberries.**—Use from half to three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Sugar the strawberries and let them stand for ten minutes; then put them into a preserving kettle, and let them boil for three or four minutes. Fill the can or jars, and seal quickly, while the contents are hot.

**Raspberries.**—Same as strawberries.

**Cherries.**—Stew, with or without sugar, ten minutes, and seal up boiling hot. Most persons seal them. No fruit is more easily kept in this way than cherries, and none retains the natural flavor more perfectly. Either for pies or the tea-table they are delicious.

**Gooseberries.**—Heat to boiling point, in a preserving kettle, with sugar—say from half pound to three-quarters, for each pound of fruit, and serve up hot.

**Currents.**—Green, same as gooseberries—ripe, same as cherries.

**Blackberries.**—Same as strawberries.

**Whortleberries.**—Same as cherries.

**Plums.**—Make a syrup, using from half to three-quarters of a pound of sugar for every pound of fruit. After taking off the skins, boil the plums in this syrup for ten minutes, or until the fruit is tender. Then fill the cans or jars and seal up hot. These are very fine.

**Peaches.**—There are various ways of putting up this delicious fruit. We will give several recipes, and the housekeeper can try all, or select the one she likes best.

1. Make a syrup using half a pound of sugar for every pound of fruit. Pare and halve your peaches. Boil them five or ten minutes in the syrup. Fill the cans or jars, and seal up while hot.

2. Pare cut the peaches in halves. As they are cut up place them in a convenient vessel, in layers, putting as much sugar as is regarded desirable between each layer. Cover the vessel containing the fruit, and set it into a boiler of water. Let the water boil until the fruit is heated through; be sure that the fruit at the center is heated, as well as the sides. Then fill the cans, first heating them by rinsing with boiling water, and seal up without delay. It is better to heat a quantity of the peaches together, and then transfer to the cans, than to heat after the fruit is put into them. The large mouth of these vessels allows this to be done without injury to the fruit.

3. Stew your peaches, whole or cut, with sugar, as for the tea-table. Fill your cans and seal up hot.

**Quinces and Pears.**—Take good preserving pears; peel and quarter them, and boil a small quantity of water until tender. Take about one-fourth the quantity of quinces, and do them in the same way. Then put both together, with as much sugar as will sweeten to the taste, into a preserving kettle and let them boil for three or four minutes. While boiling, pour into the cans or jars, and seal.

**Apples.**—Take firm, well-flavored apples, such as pippins, &c. Pare, quarter, and boil tender, but not so long as to break in pieces. Then add as much sugar as will sweeten to the taste, and let the whole boil up once or twice. Fill the cans or jars, and seal above. Few articles for winter dessert, or the tea-table will be found more delicate. Try a few cans.

**Stewed Apples.**—Apples kept over for winter use lose their perfect flavor, and the summer luxury of "stewed apples" is rarely enjoyed during the winter or spring. While apples are plenty and in fine flavor, stew them with sugar and seal them up. They will be as spicy and delicious at Christmas as in September. A cheaper or more favorable article for the tea-table can scarcely be found.

**Apricot.**—Same as peaches.

**Tomatoes.**—Take off the skin, put them in a preserving kettle, or other convenient vessel, without salt, and boil them a quarter of an hour. Fill the cans or jars, and seal up hot.

Some persons in putting up berries, especially strawberries, prefer covering them in the cans with light syrup, instead of sweetening at the time of using them. It is quite desirable to do so—the fruit is improved by it. To make the syrup, add one pound of crushed sugar to one pint of water, and boil two minutes.

**CURE FOR DYSENTERY.**—The Middle-town Republican copies the following, and certifies to its good effect, as proved by experiment:

"An old friend handed us the following simple recipe for publication. It has been practiced in his family many years with uniform success, even in the most alarming stages of the complaint. Take Indian corn, roasted and ground in the manner of coffee; (or coarse meal browned,) and boil in a sufficient quantity of water to produce a strong liquid like coffee, and drink a teacupful (warm) two or three times a day. One day's practice, will ordinarily effect a cure."

**SUN STROKE.**—This is the season for coup de soleil or sun-stroke. A contemporary recommends to laborers in the sun, the employment of coarse palm leaf hats, with a moist sponge in the top. We believe that very efficient protection may be obtained by filling the top of the hat with cotton, as is practiced in some localities. It has been affirmed that no one was ever known to be affected with these fits, who wore a thick hat of cotton over his head. A remedy so simple deserves to be generally known.—Scientific American.

**BLACK CURRANT WINE.**—Pick and squeeze the currant when fully ripe. To one gallon of juice add six quarts of water, and to each gallon of this mixture add three and a half pounds of brown sugar. Mix well together and strain. Put into a cask, and let it be ventilated till it shall have passed the active or vinous fermentation, when it may be well corked. As it will improve by age, it may be well to let it stand undisturbed for years, unless wanted for medicinal purposes.

## Our Scrap Book.

### DEATH'S FINAL CONQUEST.

These four moral stanzas were originally intended for a solemn funeral song in a play of James Whitley, entitled, "The Conquest of Ajax and Ulysses," no date, Rev. Shirley described as a dramatic writer early in the reign of Charles I., but he outlived the Restoration. His death happened October 22nd, 1666, at 72—

The glories of our birth and state  
Are shadows, not substantial things;  
There is no surer sign of fate,  
Than that which rises with our King;

Death lays his icy hands on Kings;  
Roses and crowns, must tumble down,  
And in the dust be equal made,  
With the poor, crooked, shivering, shaven head.

Those men with swords may reap the field,  
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;  
But their strong success at last must yield,  
To the weak, crooked, shivering shaven head.

They sleep in earth, but we shall wake,  
To answer to the Lord our God;  
For he will raise us up again,  
And with his glorious self shall lead us on.

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## WANTED.

### 2,000 Cords Wood!

I WILL pay Cash for 2,000 CORDS WOOD, at or near White Cloud, Kansas. J. H. UTT. June 4, '97, if.

### WANTED.

I WILL pay Cash for 2,000 SAW-LOGS, delivered at White Cloud, Kansas. J. H. UTT. June 4, '97, if.

**PETER & MCGARREY,**  
Real Estate Agents,  
WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS TERRITORY.  
We have property to sell, and the location of land wanted in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfound Land, and all other parts of the world.

**PETER, FRAZER & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
DRUGS, GROCERIES,  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,  
QUEENSWARE, IRON, NAILS, CUTLERY,  
DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES,  
OREGON, MISSOURI.

ARE now in receipt of one of the largest and most complete stocks of Goods ever offered in this market, to which they respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers, and all others wanting cheap and serviceable Goods. We make Iron, Hardware, Edge and all kinds of Carpenters' Tools, a leading feature in our business. Persons desiring these kinds of goods, will find ours the largest and most complete assortment above the Northwest. Drugs and Patent Medicines are also a leading feature in our business, to which we give special attention of persons wanting any thing in that line.

We take all kinds of Country Produce at the highest market price, in exchange for Goods. We are determined to sell our Goods at as low figures as any house in the West. Call and see for yourselves. June 4, '97, if.

### Look Out for the Mammoth Blue Mortar!



**PETER, FRAZER & CO.,**  
OREGON, MO.  
Dealers in Drugs, Medicines,  
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS,  
Glass and Glassware,  
PATENT MEDICINES,  
TOBACCO, CIGARS, PAINT BRUSHES,  
Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles,  
Fine Liquors for Medical Purposes, &c.  
June 4, '97, if.

ALL ye who are thirsty, call at the Drug Store of PETER, FRAZER & CO., and get a glass of cool, sparkling SODA WATER. Oregon, Mo., June 4, '97, if.

**WINDOW GLASS, 6X10, 10X12, 10X14, 10X15, 12X15, 12X18, 12X24, 20X30, 24X36, for sale very low, by PETER, FRAZER & CO. Oregon, Mo., June 4, '97, if.**

**H. T. BLOW'S PURE WHITE LEAD,** for sale at reduced price, by PETER, FRAZER & CO. Oregon, Mo., June 4, '97, if.

**A LARGE lot of PURE FRENCH QUININE,** for sale very low, by PETER, FRAZER & CO. Oregon, Mo., June 4, '97, if.

**PERSONS wishing to buy GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,** would do well to purchase of the undersigned, as they have the exclusive Agency for this place, of all the most popular ones in use.

**PETER, FRAZER & CO.,**  
J. J. RULEY & CO.,  
DEALERS IN  
READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,  
And Every Variety of Gent's Furnishing Goods.  
Buff, Plain & Fancy Envelopes & Cards,  
PLAIN AND FANCY LETTER PAPER,  
School Paper, Pens, Ink, &c., &c.,  
North-East Corner Public Square,  
OREGON, MO.  
June 4, '97, if.

**GEORGE P. LUKHARDT,**  
Watchmaker, and Dealer in  
WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY,  
OREGON, HOLT CO., MO.  
TAKES the liberty to inform the citizens of White Cloud and vicinity, that he has opened a Watch, Clock and Jewelry Store in Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, where he will keep constantly on hand, and for sale, a good assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell extremely low for Cash. Also, a fine lot of Violins, Accordions, Silver and Plated Spectacles, Gold Pens, with Gold and Silver Extension Cases, Silver Thermometers, &c., &c.

He is prepared to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description, in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Every article brought in his establishment, is warranted to be what they are represented to be. Watch repairing warranted for one year. June 4, '97, if.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
DR. G. B. NUZUM,  
Faint and vicinity, for the liberal patronage of the undersigned, in his profession, would solicit a continuance of their favors. He will promptly and faithfully attend to all calls in the various branches of his profession, and will always, when not professionally engaged, be found in his office, at the Store of Leach & Patterson.  
June 4, '97, if.

**DOLMAN & WEST,**  
Auction & Commission Merchants,  
AND DEALERS IN  
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.,  
East Side Market Square,  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**MONEY** invested in Lands and Loans; Land wanted in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska; Taxpayers of non-residents paid; Collections made and promptly returned; Inquiries promptly answered; Particular attention paid to the sub-division of Lands, and Sales at Auction. We are prepared to receive and store Goods on Consignment. June 4, '97, if.

## LAW AND AGENCY.

AFTER the month of June, the undersigned will give his attention to business generally in the Court of Claims, and in the other Courts held in the District of Columbia, also, to matters pending in Congress, and in the several Departments, in which claimants may require counsel. He will not be prepared before the last of July to enter into correspondence on such business, as his time will be wholly engrossed until July in closing up his affairs connected with the American Orphan.

The undersigned, having obtained, during the twenty odd years which he devoted mainly to Revolutionary Claims, at Washington, a large amount of facts and proofs connected with the services of officers of the Revolution, and having a complete list of all those Continental Officers who were promised half-pay by the several resolves of Congress, and of those also whose widows and children were entitled to "seven years' half pay" under the resolve of 24th August, 1780, will be prepared to prosecute such claims, if the full amount to be paid, such claims, hitherto favorably acted upon in both Houses of Congress, at different times, shall become a law; and of this little doubt is entertained.

The undersigned will also give his special attention to the claims of the Revolutionary Army and Virginia half-pay Claims, which remain unadjusted, and also to any and all other classes of demands upon the Government, which may be of sufficient magnitude to afford a reasonable compensation.

Prompt attention will be given to the collection of individual debts, and to all professional business in the Courts of the District.

The undersigned will be prepared by the 1st of July, to furnish Circulars to all correspondents, giving them such information as they may require, and to engage his services, and which Circulars will save much time and labor in correspondence. They will be sent to all who may desire them.

He will also be prepared to furnish to those who may require them, and for a reasonable compensation, full and complete lists of the Officers of the Continental Army whose names are embraced in the bills which have been pending in Congress for the last two or three years, and on which, as before stated, favorable action has been had in each House at different sessions of Congress.

Desires of placing within the reach of all the descendants of Revolutionary Officers the means of ascertaining whether or not the names of their ancestors are found upon the authentic rolls of the Army, among those embraced in the bills referred to, the undersigned will furnish for publication, to all publishers of newspapers who will give this advertisement three insertions in their papers respectively (and send a copy thereof to him) full lists of the names of the Revolutionary original States. The publication of these lists will effectually remove one main objection to the proposed bill which has been raised by some members of Congress, to-wit: that these claims were known to the Government, who would charge exorbitant commissions for the prosecution and recovery of them, leaving but little to the claimants.

If claimants, with a full knowledge of their rights, think proper to give one-half, or any other portion of their claims to their attorneys, the Government has no right to complain. If members of Congress, instead of furnishing the publication of the lists of names embraced in every law they enact, (so far as the Government would furnish the names of parties entitled,) they would render a far more valuable service to their constituents, than by opposing a law to pay just claims on the pretext that agents will receive large fees for their services.

It is not, however, the purpose of the undersigned to interfere, in any manner, with the duties, nor with agents in the recovery of their commissions, whether high or low. The publication of the lists in the newspapers, is, in his judgment, a simple act of justice to claimants—and it is but just to himself, and cannot possibly be complained of by others when he states, that for the prosecution and recovery of the claims of Officers of the Continental Army, whose names are on the lists referred to, his commissions will uniformly be five per cent. on the amount recovered. His commissions in other cases will be a matter of special contract.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, the undersigned states, that he cannot attend to claims of soldiers for pensions under the act of 1832, nor can he make investigations into any pension case "suspended" by the Pension Office, without the pre-payment of a fee. The cases of widows, under the act of 3d of February, 1853, who are entitled to arrears from 1848, will be presented in the Court of Claims for a commission of ten per cent. on the arrears.

Persons making inquiries about claims of various descriptions, cannot be answered, unless they accompany the application. The time required to examine cases, and the necessary expense of correspondence, in time, postage, &c., &c., forbid such examinations, without some compensation therefor.

Persons who may wish to know on what terms generally, the undersigned will investigate and prosecute claims, may learn, by addressing him a letter enclosing a postage stamp, and asking for his "Circular" to the undersigned.

**VESPAIAN ELLIS,**  
aug. 6, 1857. Washington City, D. C.

**C. E. BALDWIN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**Clocks, Watches, Jewelry**  
GERMAN SILVER & PLATED WARE, LAMPS,  
Pocket Cutlery, Port Monies,  
FANCY ARTICLES, PIANOS, MELODIONS,  
And Musical Instruments of Every Description.  
SECOND STREET, ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
June 4, '97, if.

**SHAPLEIGH, DAY & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
**Hardware, Cutlery & Guns**  
103, Main Street,  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.  
June 4, '97, if.

**Nebraska City Insurance Company.**  
CAPITAL STOCK, \$50,000.  
Nebraska City, N. T.

THIS Company, under a liberal Charter, is now fully organized, and their entire Capital Stock of Fifty Thousand Dollars, paid in and secured. They are prepared from this date, to grant open policies, and take risks, upon equal terms with the most favored Insurance Company anywhere. Having adopted the mutual principle, its patrons, without incurring any liability, will share in the profits of the Company. The operations of the Company will be conducted, for the present, to Marine or Casual risks, with a maximum liability of \$12,500 on any one bottom.

Being the only Insurance Office, on the above popular plan, West of the Missouri, it confidently expects a generous support from Western Merchants.

They respectfully invite the Missouri River patronage.

**DIRECTORS:**  
S. F. NICKOLLS, CHAS. F. HOLLY,  
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